

THE STRIKING MINERS

MAKE GREAT EFFORTS TO BRING OUT DE ARMIT'S MEN.

They March to the Mines in Great Numbers—Speeches Made by De Armit and Others. Men at One of the Mines Decide to Strike. Strikers' Raid on an Illinois Mine—Attempt to Burn a Bridge on the Santa Fe Railroad.

Evansville, Ind., July 29.—J. H. Kennedy, secretary of the Indiana miners, is here in an endeavor to get the miners of this district to join the strike. Evansville miners, he says, are sending coal to Chicago and many places where it was never before thought of patronizing the operators of this city, and the result is obvious. A mass meeting of the miners is to take place soon.

Dunbar, Pa., July 29.—Labor leaders here claim that at a delegate meeting of the miners of the coke regions held today resolutions were adopted declaring that after August 1st wagons would not be loaded more than level full. Ninety delegates, it was claimed, were present.

Roanoke, Ill., July 29.—Four hundred miners from Minonk, Wenona, Teluca, Kingley and Streeter made a raid on the mines at Roanoke this morning. They arrived at 3 o'clock and camped outside the town. A conference with the mine operators was held at 6 o'clock, the latter agreeing to close the mine and keep closed until the day of the general strike. The visitors were orderly, except that they seized a Santa Fe train and demanded transportation to Minonk. This was refused, and the train was held from 11 o'clock until 7:30 this evening. Late tonight nearly all the raiders have left town and trouble is no longer feared.

An attempt was made to burn the Santa Fe bridge, near town, tonight, but the fire was discovered in time to save the bridge.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—Oak Hill, in the vicinity of Turtle Creek, Plum Creek and Sandy Creek, was invaded after midnight by an army of strikers who came to attend the great mass meeting to be held near the mines today. It is estimated that by daybreak there were several thousand miners encamped upon the hills surrounding the property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's property. They came from every direction, headed by brass bands. Large delegations arrived from Willocks, Gastonville, Finleyville and other points along the Wheeling divisions, nearly all of them carrying heavy walking sticks and some armed. There were no threats of violence, however, and no indications of drinking. Many were supplied with food enough to last two days. Immediately upon reaching Oak Hill the strikers prepared for camp. In the valley leading up from Turtle Creek to one of the New York and Cleveland mines the company had a powerful searchlight. It was kept shifting about in hopes of flanking any movement of the strikers to creep within reach of the mine unknown to the deputies who guarded every approach.

Long before daylight the strikers were up, and after eating their frugal meal prepared for the day's work. The intention was to send a number of De Armit's men before they got into the pits as possible.

About 4 o'clock 1,500 strikers assembled at Turkey Creek and, headed by three brass bands, with flags and banners flying, marched past the houses occupied by De Armit's miners. The strikers hooted and yelled and then marched to the mines, where they placed themselves before the pits, thus compelling De Armit's men to run the gauntlet to get to work. A short time later Sheriff Lowdy, who had been wired for assistance, arrived from Pittsburg with fifty deputies armed with Winchester. The strikers quietly withdrew and the new deputies were placed on guard.

About 9:30 o'clock 250 miners from the Sandy Creek mines marched to the meeting, and quite a large number came from Turtle Creek. The demonstration had no effect upon the men at Plum Creek, and all went to work. The strikers used their powers of persuasion upon the diggers, but none were molested and no threats were made. Previous to the meeting, Eugene V. Debs, District President Dolan, Secretary Warner and M. P. Carrick went among the strikers and counseled them to keep within the bounds of the law and preserve order throughout the day. Their advice was received with good grace by the men, who cheered the officials enthusiastically.

President Dolan was made chairman of the meeting, and in a short speech he said that De Armit's insincerity. He said that if De Armit's men did not come out there would be a sympathy strike all over the United States. Speeches were also made by Debs and others.

After the meeting the Sandy Creek miners returned to work and the strikers went into camp and had lunch.

A large force of deputies are on duty and developments of a sensational character are liable to occur at any time. The men in camp will be supplied with food.

Late tonight William Warner, secretary of the miners' union, telephoned that a break in De Armit's men has taken place. He says that after the day meeting another meeting was arranged for tonight, and it was attended by many of the men who have been at work. Several local speakers, he said, placed the matter before them in such a convincing way that the men from De Armit's Turtle Creek mine resolved not to return to work in the morning. Secretary Warner said that this is the most important result of the meeting, and it will be taken advantage of at once to influence the men at the other two mines to come out. The miners' officials are jubilant over this victory.

Eugene Debs left tonight for Columbus on business which he declined to make public. Before leaving he expressed himself as greatly encouraged. He expects great results from today's meeting.

The County Officers' Institute

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 29.—Forty counties are represented by about seventy-five officers at Morehead City. Treasurer Worth, Auditor Ayer and Chairman Wilson, of the railway commission, made special addresses.

Judge Bryan informs the governor that he will be unable to hold Guilford court, so Judge McIver is directed to hold it.

DECREE OF SALE SIGNED.

The Federal Court Orders Sale Under Foreclosure by the Government of the Union Pacific Railroad—The Upset Price \$50,000,000.

Omaha, Neb., July 29.—Decrees of sale of the Union Pacific railway under the foreclosure proceedings instituted against it by the United States were passed upon by Judge Walter Sanborn in the United States court here today. There was no objection to the entrance of the Ames-Dexter decree, and after a few corrections had been made in the printed copy of the decree it was passed upon by the court. The entrance of the government decree drew forth a vigorous debate between ex-Governor Hoadley, special counsel for the United States, and Winslow S. Pierce, counsel for the reorganization committee. The debate was upon the right of the court to reserve to the United States all rights of the government not expressly stated in the decree. It was decided in favor of the government. The upset price under the first mortgage will be \$50,000,000.

Judge W. D. Cornish, of St. Paul, will act as special master in the matter. He will sell the main line, the 1,034 miles of road from Council Bluffs to Ogden, and its immediate branches to this city. The date of the sale will not be fixed until twenty days shall have expired, the court giving that much time to the Union Pacific Railway Company to redeem the property. The date of sale and other matters connected with the sale will be fixed by Judge Cornish. Similar decrees will be entered in Council Bluffs and later in the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Kansas.

The entrance of the decree of sale drew together an assemblage of as many prominent judges, attorneys and counsellors as ever met in Omaha.

Judge Sanborn sat on the bench with Judge Munger, and passed on the decree. The government was represented by ex-Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, now of New York city, and by General John C. Cowen, of this city. Winslow S. Pierce, of New York city, said to have evolved the scheme of reorganization of the Union Pacific, with Lawrence Greer, looked after the interests of the Dexter-Ames trustees of the Union Pacific first mortgage. R. S. Hall, of this city, associated with Mr. Pierce, was also on hand. Three of the receivers of the Union Pacific system were in attendance.

Convicted of Wife Murder

Batavia, N. Y., July 29.—Howard C. Benham, a young banker of this place, was today found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was remanded for sentence to Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when it is probable his counsel may make a motion for a new trial.

Benham did not seem to fully realize the force of the situation at first. As he was leaving the court room it seemed to dawn upon him in all its horror. His face grew deadly white, he tottered and seemed about to fall. His attorneys gathered about him and walked with him out of the room.

The Benham tragedy began with a romance—the elopement on August 2, 1892, of Miss Florence Tout, an heiress, and but 16 years of age. Howard C. Benham at the time was 22 years of age. In December last Mrs. Benham was taken seriously ill and on the morning of January 4th she died. Benham gave out a statement that death was due to rheumatism of the heart. Two days later, owing to various rumors, the coroner decided to have an autopsy, the result of which was a statement that death was caused by atrophy and degeneration of the muscular tissues. Later, rumors became current that Benham had purchased prussic acid and Mrs. Benham's body was exhumed after various organs removed for examination. As a result the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the death of Mrs. Benham was caused by "hydrocyanic acid or prussic acid poison administered by her husband."

Benham was then indicted and was tried on June 21st. As to the motive for the crime, it was said that Benham desired to be free from his wife, not only that he might inherit \$30,000, that she possessed, but that he might marry a young woman with whom he was said to be desperately in love.

Notice of Americans in Moro Castle Found in a Bale of Tobacco

Philadelphia, July 29.—While unpacking a case of Havana leaf tobacco this afternoon an employee of the firm of Vetterlein Bros. discovered the following letter upon a single sheet of note paper:

"Havana, April 4, 1896.

"To Whom It May Concern:—There is in Moro castle three American men that were captured in Rio del Pinar. They are not allowed to communicate to any one, to apply for relief from the United States government. I take this means to notify persons in the states for them. They have papers for honorable discharge from the army in 1895. They give their homes as Germantown, Philadelphia. The men were on a tour of Cook's excursion."

[Signed.] ANNIO LUCI.

The cargo of tobacco, of which the message-laden case was a part, arrived at this port on the steamer Seneca from Havana on April 10, 1896. It laid in the bonded warehouse until the latter part of March last, when the beginning of the tariff excitement caused a number of tobacco men to take out goods consigned to them. Since that time the case had been standing in Vetterlein's store unopened. The letter was forwarded to the state department at Washington.

The Lutheran Synod

Baltimore, July 29.—The second day's session of the fifth biennial convention of the English Evangelical Lutheran synod was opened this morning with prayer by Rev. J. Nickel, of Akron, Ohio. The meeting at once proceeded to business and the elected officers and committees formed for the two ensuing years.

The newly elected officers are: Rev. F. Kriegerle, Coopers Store, Va., president; Professor A. M. Meyer, St. John's college, Windfield, Kan., vice president; Rev. William Schnoefelt, New York, secretary; Mr. A. E. Succop, Pittsburgh, treasurer.

The churches received were: Martini church, Baltimore, Md.; Calvary church, Morgantown, N. C.; church of the Redeemer, New York; Zion church, Bucklebury, N. C.; Mount Olive church, Catawba county, N. C.; St. Mark's, Detroit, Mich.; church at Glen Allen, N. C.

The ministers received include Rev. D. H. Steffen, Detroit; Rev. Wm. Schnoefelt, New York; Rev. G. E. Long, North Carolina; Rev. C. H. Bernheim, Lexington; Rev. William Schultz, Charlottesville.

THINK OF THE DIFFERENCE between the nature of the cotton-plant and the habits of a hog, and you have the difference between Cottolene and lard. Cottolene is all that's pure and wholesome; lard has few redeeming features.

COTTOLENE

makes your food light, crisp, digestible. Rightly used, it greatly improves the food and the health of those who eat it.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade mark "Cottolene," and a steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other manner.

THE N. K. ALBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Dispute Between Japan and Hawaii—Trial of Butler, the Australian Murderer—The British Punishing Solomon Islanders.

San Francisco, July 29.—The steamship Alameda arrived from Australia ports this morning, via Samoa and Honolulu. Nothing of importance has occurred at Hawaii since the departure of the previous steamer. On July 22nd, Foreign Minister Cooper made public the Hawaiian side of the recent diplomatic correspondence with Japan. The Hawaiian government in this crisis maintains its right to regulate Japanese immigration and finally offers to leave the settlement of the difficulties to arbitration.

The Alameda brings from Sydney papers describing the trial and conviction of Butler, the murderer, who was captured in San Francisco and returned to Australia and who has since been hanged. The trial lasted four days and in some respects was sensational. On the last day of the trial Butler was tempted to cut his throat with the metal tag taken from a plug of tobacco. The attempt was discovered, however, before he had done any serious damage. On the same day while being led into court Butler became uncontrollable and had a fierce struggle with his guards. He was finally dragged into the court room, handcuffed and forced to keep still.

When the prosecution finished its case Butler was asked if he had anything to say. The murderer was in a state of collapse apparently and the court adjourned until the afternoon to give him time to recover. He then in a low tone made a rambling statement that he started for the mines with Weller at Weller's solicitation. On the way Weller acted queerly and then he displayed a pistol. Butler thought that Weller was going to shoot him. Instead, however, Weller placed the pistol to his own head and when Butler grabbed it in an endeavor to take it away, the weapon was discharged and Weller was shot through the head. Butler said he had used Weller's papers to enable him to ship as a sailor as he had no papers of his own.

News has been received of her majesty's ship Rapid, which has been cruising among the Solomon islands and punishing the natives for the murder of Captain Gibbons five months ago. Six villages were burned and hostages received.

Another massacre is reported from the interior of New Guinea. It is stated that a party of men marched their way through on the Vanapa track, camped near a village. They were all slaughtered, it is supposed, by mountain tribes. A party of police was sent to the scene, but the leader returned sick. No details are available.

Exaggerated Rumors of Lawlessness

Mobile, Ala., July 29.—There is no truth in the sensational special reports sent from Mobile and printed in many papers throughout the country this morning. There was no desperate struggle for possession of Davis when the police arrested him. At no time during the night was a mob of 500 or of 50 assembled at the city jail. No threats were made, nor was an attempt made to take the prisoner from the authorities. It is not true that the militia refused to obey officers. Every member called upon responded promptly. Jack Knight, the negro who shot and killed Jack Dantzier last night and shot and probably wounded Policeman Joseph Tucker in attempting to escape, was captured at Hurricane bayou, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, by the section foreman and brought to the city by two deputy sheriffs and lodged in jail this afternoon. There was no demonstration.

Two murders, possibly three, were committed here last night, but no lynchings are probable. The victims were Thomas Jones, a confederate veteran; Jack Dantzier, colored, and Policeman Tucker.

Not Preferred Creditors

Baltimore, July 29.—Judges Goff and Morris, in the United States circuit court today handed down an opinion in which it was decided that the Johns Hopkins university and other holders of \$3,000,000 of first preferred 6 per cent. stock of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were not preferred creditors as was contended, and that they are in the same category as the other stockholders. The decision of the court, if it is upheld in the higher tribunals where it is understood it will ultimately go for decision, will seriously affect the finances of the Johns Hopkins university and cause material changes for a time at least, in the projected plans of that institution. The trustees of the university hold nearly \$900,000 of the preferred stock, from which it drew an annual income of more than \$50,000.

Telegraphic Sparks.

Hezekiah A. Gudgeon, of North Carolina, was Thursday appointed consul general at Panama, Columbia.

President McKinley and party arrive at Bluff Point station on Delaware and Hudson special train. The presidential party is taken to the Hotel Champlain.

The president has again appointed I. D. Hargett postmaster at Rocky Mount and T. J. McNider was appointed postmaster at Chapanoke and H. A. Goodman at Durant's Neck.

The commissioner of internal revenue has amended the regulations concerning the bottling of distilled spirits in bond, so as to require the data prescribed by law to appear on bottle strip stamps to be printed or engraved thereon.

Why the Confederate Veterans Were Not Invited

Philadelphia, July 29.—A dispatch from Philadelphia published in Richmond, Va., to the effect that the Grand Army posts of this city had, by vote, refused to invite Pickett's division to participate in a Grand Army festival to be held here next week, is decided by the local Grand Army officials to be wholly misleading and its publication is greatly regretted. A prominent Grand Army officer said this afternoon that a few weeks ago delegates from the various posts in the city held a meeting to arrange for a three days' festival at Washington park, near this city. The revenue derived was to go to the central relief fund. At the meeting a delegate made a motion that Pickett's division be invited. The proposition was approved, but a discussion followed, and the question of the cost of entertaining the visitors was brought up. It was shown that a fitting entertainment would cost nearly \$4,000. The local posts are all preparing to attend the grand encampment at Buffalo, August 12th to 15th, and the contention was made that it would be inexpedient to tax the posts with the entertainment of the southerners at this time. The question was then put to a vote and nineteen delegates favored the invitation while thirteen voted against it. An informal discussion followed and the result was that the motion was withdrawn and the matter dropped.

Virginia Populist Convention.

Roanoke, Va., July 29.—The populist state convention reassembled this morning. Major Gaines withdrew from the race for the nomination of lieutenant governor and Captain Edmund R. Cocke was nominated by acclamation. Captain Cocke accepted the honor and thanked the convention for conferring it upon him.

It was decided to make no further nominations for the other two places on the state ticket, but, to expedite matters, a committee was appointed with full powers to add to or take from the ticket as they deemed best. In short, their duties are to look after the interests of the party in case the democratic convention declines to endorse their candidate.

The Battleship Maine in Two Collisions.

New York, July 29.—The excursion boat Chancellor with the T. J. Kelley Association, of Jersey City, on board, was run into and badly damaged by the United States steamer Maine in the East River today. The Chancellor was smashed on both sides for a long distance below the water line. The Maine passed the battery about 12 o'clock, bound for the anchorage off Tompkinsville. The Maine was on her way to the anchorage when she was run into by the Chancellor. Drawing back from the pier, the Maine ran into a float belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

No one on board the Chancellor was injured. In seeking to avoid the collision the Maine came in contact with a pier. On board the Maine they would not talk about the collision.

To Punish the Lynchers of Dr. Ryder.

Atlanta, Ga., July 29.—After giving a secret hearing today to two of the brothers of Dr. W. L. Ryder, the white man lynched in Talbot county last week, Governor Atkinson offered the following rewards:

Five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the first two members of the mob that lynched Ryder; \$100 for each subsequent arrest and conviction, and \$250 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons hindering or interfering with the bringing of the lynchings to justice.

The governor announces that he has in his possession the names of several of the lynching mob, which numbered only fifteen, with positive proof against each of them. He expresses his determination to exert the full power of his office to punish the guilty parties.

Improvements in the Grocery Trade

Chicago, July 29.—The Wholesale Grocer will publish tomorrow answers from jobbers all over the country to questions regarding the trade. The replies were from jobbers in twenty-five states and 50 per cent. show an increase in the volume of business for the first half of '97 as compared with the same period last year, while 30 per cent. report the volume about the same and 20 per cent. not a decrease. The question of definite improvement indications was answered affirmatively by 70 per cent. Sectionally 84 per cent. of the jobbers in the southern states, 65 in the eastern, 70 from the western and 95 per cent. from the central states said "Yes" to the improvement question.

Negroes Given Notice to Leave

Richmond, Va., July 29.—Farmers in the neighborhood of Keysville, Charlotte county, have long been annoyed by petty thieving. The negroes of a certain settlement have been suspected, but evidence to convict them could not be obtained. On yesterday, sixty-seven farmers assembled on horseback, rode to the settlement and gave the suspects five days in which to leave the county. Some of the negroes had gotten wind of the matter, and fled before the horsemen arrived. There was no violence.

The Population of Greece

Washington, July 29.—The United States minister to Greece has supplied the state department with some advance figures on the Greek census taken last October. They show a total population of the country of 2,433,806, as against a total of 2,187,208 in the year 1889. There were 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females. There were twelve towns with a population in excess of 10,000.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

THE REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA ORGANIZED.

The Five Republics of Central America Unite Under one Government—The Appointments of W. L. Merry as Minister to the Central American States Distasteful to the Latter—He is too strong an Advocate of the Nicaragua Canal Scheme.

Washington, July 29.—In connection with the organization of the Central American states a very interesting report has been received from William Myers Little, consul at Leguicalpa, Honduras, enclosing a copy of the treaty that has been signed by the representatives of the five Central American states or republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. This treaty was signed by all the republics, June 15th, and it is expected to go into effect September 15th, if ratified by that time. The union is named the republic of Central America, and the countries forming it will now take the names of states. Last year, when the republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador formed themselves into the greater republic of Central America, provision was made for the admission of Guatemala and Costa Rica, which has now been accomplished. The treaty is similar to that made last year, except that its provisions are extended and considerable legislation is enacted in it for the government of the new republic. The republic has the power to nominate diplomatic and consular officers, and to receive foreign envoys and give exequaturs to foreign consuls, to issue passports to ministers and envoys of foreign nations and to withdraw exequaturs of consuls. One section of the treaty provides that "the diplomatic and consular representation shall hereafter be in the name of the republic of Central America," but it is understood that when a state may need on its own account diplomatic or consular representation it shall be provided with the personage it may indicate.

The government of the new republic is vested in a chief of states, who is to be elected, taken from each of the states in their alphabetical order, and who shall hold office for one year. A council of two representatives from each state, with the chief of states, shall constitute the government. Alliances of defense and preservation for all the states are provided, and the expense of government and of war are to be assessed by the council.

The state department officials are very reticent upon the subject of the objection which has been lodged against the reception of Captain W. L. Merry, of San Francisco, as United States minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, to succeed Lewis Baker. The matter is now engaging the attention of the officials, and it is expected that within a few days such representations will be made on our part to the countries concerned as may induce them to abandon their objection to his appointment. It is gathered that the objection is preferred by one of the three countries to which Mr. Merry is accredited, and that one of the other two has supported it, altogether as a matter of courtesy toward a comrade in the league which forms the greater republic of Central America. It is possible that the objection to the selection of Captain Merry is not so much on account of the manner in which he has been accredited to the three countries of Central America instead of the greater republic of Central America, as because of his pronounced views on the Nicaragua canal. Captain Merry was pushed by the California delegation for the position because he was an enthusiastic supporter of the canal project and because of his wide knowledge of the subject.

When it was published that he was likely to be appointed, the son of J. D. Rodriguez, minister of the greater republic of Central America, made a protest to the department of state against his appointment. The reason given was that he would not be acceptable to all the countries forming the new government. Some old questions were called up, and it was stated that the present president of one of the states objected to Merry. This was all cleared up and a cable was received from the president, saying that Merry would be quite acceptable as a minister and that he would be glad to welcome him. The nomination was then sent in and confirmed, but it appears that his enthusiastic support of the canal project has made him unacceptable to Rodriguez, who is opposed to the canal as reported in the bill before the last congress. It will be remembered that a letter of his was published while the bill was under discussion, taking decided grounds against the canal.

Captain Merry presented a paper to the trans-Mississippi congress at Salt Lake City on July 15th, this year, taking a most emphatic position in favor of the construction of the canal.

Work on a Warship Delayed.

Washington, July 29.—The navy department has felt the evil effects of the gold craze. The firm of Moran Bros., located at Seattle, is building the torpedo boat Rowan, and had made good progress until the Alaskan exodus set in. Now they have informed the navy department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the navy department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat.

The land office is receiving many applications for copies of the public laws by persons who profess their intention of going to Alaska. This office has been obliged to notify the applicants that the land laws have not yet been extended to Alaska, though the mineral laws apply.

Watching the Eclipse

Washington, July 29.—The partial eclipse of the sun was watched today by the astronomers at the naval observatory, but there was little of scientific interest in the event, owing to the frequency of such phenomena. The first contact was at 8:50 o'clock, the greatest obscuration at 10:50 o'clock, and the passage of the planet across the disk was completed about 11:30 o'clock. "The seeing" was good during the first contact, but later was obscured more or less by clouds. The usual amount of popular interest in the event was shown by the number of observers on the street watching the eclipse through smoked glasses.

No Patchwork!

One of the most encouraging features of a cure made by S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) is its permanency. Of all diseases, it is well known that those of the blood are the most obstinate, and therefore the most difficult to cure. The medical profession, in fact, have virtually admitted that a real, despatched blood disease is beyond their skill.

Of course, their admission is not made in so many words, but actions speak louder than words, and their inability to cure, after months and often years of treatment, is sufficient evidence that diseases of the blood cannot be cured by doctors. Their mercurial mixtures, although taken faithfully, only cover up the symptoms of the disease, inducing the patient to feel that he is being cured; but when he is sooner or later seized with stiff joints, pain in the bones, etc., the evidence of the doctor's patchwork is conclusive. Such results cannot be expected from the use of S. S. S. Being purely vegetable, containing no harmful mineral ingredients, it is the only blood remedy which acts on the true principle of forcing the disease from the system, building up rather than tearing down the health. No loss of hair, no stiff joints, no decrepit muscular wrecks result from the use of S.S.S.



Mr. H. L. Myers, of 100 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J., made the mistake of relying upon remedies based upon mineral ingredients, and for the hundreds of dollars which he invested received only disappointment in return. "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured."

"Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S.S.S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red blotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

S.S.S. is a sure cure for all manner of blood diseases, and disappointment never results from its use. It is

Purely Vegetable

and one thousand dollars will be paid for proof that it contains a particle of mercury, potash, or other mineral. S.S.S. is sold by all druggists. Valuable books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to all who address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Turnip - Seed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Crop 1897.

BUIS'S AND LANDRETH'S.

ALL VARIETIES.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TRUCKERS WILL SAVE MONEY BY BUYING FROM

ROBERT B. BELLAMY

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REPUTATION

WHETHER IT IS DESERVING OR NOT OUR MEAL UNQUESTIONABLY HAS THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE PUREST WHITE AND BEST TABLE MEAL EVER PUT ON THE MARKET. OUR CAPACITY IS 1,500 BUSHELS PER DAY AND ORDERS ARE SO HEAVY THAT WE ARE COMPELLED TO RUN DAY AND NIGHT.

WE HAVE IN STOCK AND IN TRANSIT 5,000 BUSHELS CHOICE TWO WHITE WESTERN CORN, THE MOST OF WHICH WILL BE CONVERTED INTO CHOICE TABLE MEAL IN NEXT 30 DAYS. IN MAKING PURCHASES SEE TO IT THAT YOU GET OUR BEST GOODS.

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Wilmington, N. C.